LET IN AS EVIDENCE THAT MOLI-

NEUX POISONED MRS. ADAMS. Chemist Witthaus Tells What He Found in Barnet's Body and Says the Box of Medicine in His Room Was Half Potson The Same Poison in the Bottle Sent to Cornish Mrs. Rogers Testifies About Her Mother's Death-Cross-Examined About Her Private Letter-Box and Other Things.

It seemed to be a question again yesterday whether Roland B. Molineux, accused of the murder of Mrs Katherine J. Adams, was on trial for that murder, or for the murder of Henry C. Barnet. By the same process of reasoning adopted by the Recorder a week ago, when he, while declaring that a man could not be tried for two crimes at once, let in everything that Mr. Osborne wanted to put in about Barnet's death, he permitted yesterday the details of the analysis made of portions of Barnet's body and the analysis made of the box of powder found in Barnet's room to be testified to, and several hours were devoted to that testimony. Whoever dosed the powder that was found in Barnet's room made a good job of it, for it was almost half eyanide of mercury. That was a much larger proportion than was contained in the bromo-seltzer that was sent through the mails to Cornish, a dose of which killed Mrs. Adams. Prof. Witthaus made the analysis in both cases. The evidence of the professor did not seem to affect young Molineux a great deal, and a large part of the day

he did not even listen to what was going on. The first witness of the morning session was iam A. Maguire who used to be a stenographer in the office of the counsel for the defence. In the early days of the case Mr. Weeks had an interview with Detective McCafferty. This stenographer took down notes of that in terview. He testified to this in court, whereupon Mr. Osborne turned to Mr. Weeks and served formal notice on him to produce transcripts of the notes. What his object in doing this was he did not say, nor did he tell the substance of the interview. Lawyer Weeks smiled at the demand.

MRS. ROGERS DESCRIBES HER MOTHER'S DEATH. Mrs. Florence E. Rogers, the daughter of Mrs. Adams, was the next witness. Mrs. Rogers is still a young woman. She is rather good looking, has a bright smile, and is good natured but is inclined to be snappy if things don't go just right. She has black eyes and black She wore a tailor-made black gown The jacket of the suit opened like a man's coat and a four-in-hand necktie showed at the throat, Mrs. Rogers testified that she had been married fourteen years, and that the Adams household at the time of Mrs. Adams death consisted of herself, her brother, Howard Adams, her mother and Harry S. Cornish. She told where she had lived in New York city with her mother, and then in detail of idents immediately connected with the death of Mrs. Adams at the house 61 West Eighty-sixth street. When she up the morning of that day she went directly from her room to the dining room. Her mother was there with a towel around her head. Her mother said she had a very bad headache and asked if there was not something in the house to take. Mrs. Rogers re plied that there was not. Her mother said that she had been up an hour and a half; that she had waked up with a headache, and that it had been getting worse all the time.

"I just happened to think of the bromo-seltzer that Mr. Cornish had brought home the night before," went on Mrs. Rogers. She said she spoke to her mother about it and her mother asked her to get it, first asking if she thought it would do any good. "I told her." said Mrs. Rogers, "that I didn't know whether it would or not. That I did know that the stuff was used for a headache and that it wouldn't do any harm, anyway." Then she went to Cornish's room and asked him for the bromoseltzer. He opened the door and handed it out to her. She returned to the dining room and tried to open it, but could not do so because she had no corkscrew. She called to Cornish then to come and open it, and he came out of the room immediately. She left the room and went into the bathroom. Three or four minutes later she says her mother came to the bathroom, gagging and retching. She did not think that there was anything wrong with her mother beyond a sick stomach, and she told her to make less noise, that the people in the house would hear her. Her mother stood over the basin in the room, as she herself went out for something. She returned to the room almost immediately. Her mother was still standing at the basin. She was very pale. As Mrs. Rogers went into the room her mother turned and held out both hands to her. The next moment she fell on the floor. Mrs. Rogers tried to lift her, but could not do it. She called to Cornish and she and Cornish tried to lift her; but they had to call to Mr. Hovey before they could get her mother up and out in the dining room, where they laid her on the sofa. Mrs. Rogers said that she thought her mother was only in a faint and she tried what simple remedies she knew to revive her. None of them did any good and then the doctor was sent for. She aided Dr. Hitchcock in his efforts to bring her mother back to consciousness, but they were unsuccessful. Then Dr. Potter was sent for. When Dr. Potter came in he said that he could do nothing, and a few minutes later Mrs. Adams died.

CEOSS-EXAMINATION OF MRS. ROGERS. bathroom, gagging and retching. She did

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MRS. ROGERS.

On her cross-examination, Mrs. Rogers told of the coming home of Cornish with the bottle-holder and the bottle of poisoned medicine. She said he brought them home at the request of herself and her mother, he having told her on Christmas that some one had sent him the present through the mail. Cornish kept the bottle of bromo-seltzer and gave the sill er bottle holder to her. She put it on her bureau. Cornish also showed the address on the backage to her, and they talked about it being in a disguised hand. Mrs. Rogers remarked that she had never taken bromo-seltzer herself.

"Is it not a fact," demanded Mr. Weeks, "that you have purchased bromo-seltzer several times at a drug store near the house where you lived in Madison avenue?"

"It is not a fact," said Mrs. Rogers. "I have never purchased a bottle of bromo-seltzer in my never purchased a bottle of bromo-seltzer in my

he Coroner's inquest Cornish testified in At the Coroner's inquest. Cornish testified in effect that he was in his pajamas when he came out to open the bromo-seltzer bottle. On this trial he testified that he was fully dressed. Mrs. Rogers wore that he was fully dressed. Q. Mrs. Rogers, was your husband living with you at 19 West Eighty-fourth street? A. My husband and I had separated. I think in the summer of 197. I think it was August. Q. How soon after the separation did you go to find a room for Cornish in West Eighty-fourth street? A. Not at all. I never went to get a room for Mr. Cornish.

Q. Where were you living when you separated.

Q. Where were you living when you separated! A. I was living in Eighty-sixth street. HER PRIVATE LETTER BOX.

Q. Prior to that time did you have a private letter box in columbus avenue? A. Yes; on the advice of counse! I had a private letter box. Q. And you were known there as Miss Addison, were you not? A. Yes, sir. Q. Did you not have that private letter box for nearly three years? A. No. I do not think I did.

Of hearly three years? A. No, I do not think I did.
Q. You rented that box from a man named Murdock? A. I think that was his name.
Q. Do you know that was the same man who served newspapers to Cornish? A. I know nothing about Vr. Cornish's papers.
Dropping the subject of the private letter box for a while, Mr. Weeks wanted to know of Mrs. Rogers whether there had not been trouble in her flat when she lived at the Adelaide, and whether she had not left that flat because the landlord refused to renew the lease. Mrs. Rogers was very positive that that was not true. She said the only trouble that she knew of in the flat was between Cornish and a man hamed finiturn who lived on one of the lower floors.
Q. Why did you leave the flat? A. Lleft it.

Roors.
Q. Why did you leave the flat? A. I left it because I couldn't afford to remain there.
Q. Is is not a fact that just before the 1st of November, 18486, you were notified that you could not remain any longer? A. No, sir, it is not a fact.

Q. The trouble with the man downstairs was secause of a lot of noise in your fla? A. Yes; t came about one night when Mr. Cornish had party of friends there. It was alleged there was a lot of noise there, that's all.

MR. M'INTYRE AND THE WITNESS.

Mr. Weeks took up the connection of Assistant District Attorney John P. McIntyre with the case. McIntyre was Mrs. Regers's counsel and drew up the separation papers between herself and husband. Mrs. Regers said it was comish who first mentioned McIntyre's name the day of the murder. murder, after had called on you at the be not? A. I believe he called there on business once or twice.

Q. Had he called at the apartments in Eightysixth street up to the time of Mrs. Adams's death? A. I don't think he had. id you spend the summer of 1897? A. About every time I have seen him since. I When did you last see him and talk with

THE POISONING OF BARNET him about it? A. Well, the last time I saw him for only twenty minutes and I don't think we talked twenty minutes and I don't think we talked much about it.

Q. Where did you see him? A. At my stopping place, a hotel in New York city.

Q. What hotel? A. I don't care to say.

Q. Why? A. I don't care to be seen by newspaper people, and I don't like to be stared at by the crowd.

Q. Do you know the Elm Inn in Hartford?

A. I know the Elm Inn just outside of Hartford.

ford.

Q. Were you ever there with the Hoveys and Mr. McIntyre? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long did you remain? A. A couple of hours, I think.

Q. Did that visit of Mr. McIntyre to you have any connection with this case? A. None at all.

Q. Where had you met Mr. McIntyre? A. I met him at the Hoveys' in Hartford.

Q. Were you stopping with the Hoveys? A. Yes, sir. Yes, sir.
Q. Howmany times have you seen Mr. McIntyre in Hartford? A. Very few times.
Q. When did you last see him there? A. Last

Q. Was Cornish there on any occasion? A. No. sir.

Q. Were you at the Elm Inn on more than one occasion with Mr. McIntyre? A. No. sir.
Q. Now, Mrs. Rogers, did you ever see an article of silverware like the bottleholder before? A. No. sir.
Q. Didn't you see one in Hartford? A. No. sir.

Q. Didn't you see one in Hartford? A. No, sir, Mr. Weeks then took up the acquaintance-ship between Cornish and the Rosers family, and tried to show that Mrs. Rogers had given testimony at the Coroner's inquest not in accord with the testimony that she gave at this trial. Mrs. Rogers explained that at the Coroner's inquest Mr. Osborne had made her angry, and she had testified about her acquaintance-ship with Cornish's father In a way that needed explanation. The explanation was that she was angry when she testified.

On her redirect examination, Mr. Osborne asked her if it wasn't true that she was right in the trouble between her husband and herself and if he had not been paying her \$50 a month since their separation.

month since their separation.

Mr. Weeks objected to the question and the Recorder said. "Why. Mr. Weeks, you don't Recorder said, "Why, Mr. Weeks, you don't dispute that in such a case a woman is always right, do you?" Mrs. Rogers said that Mr. Os-borne's statement was correct, and then she explained further about the private letter box. explained further about the private letter box. She said that she was getting information about her husband; that her husband had a habit of opening her letters, and on the advice of her counsel she got the box. The man who was getting the information for her was a detective named McCann. Mr. Weeks asked her if her counsel did not have an office where she could have received letters. She replied that he did, and then she was permitted to leave the stand.

DIDN'T SELL CYANIDE TO MOLINEUX.

The next witness was Charles E. Trommer, a travelling salesman. One of the admitted letters in the case, written by Molineux, asks an enamel house to send a representative to Molineux to get an order for enamels. It is the contention of the prosecution that Molineux was experimenting in the matter of making enamels, and that in the course of this experiment he made cyanide of mercury.

Trommer testified that he had called on Molineux, and that Molineux had given him a list of things he wanted and asked him to make a pree. On cross-examination, Trommer said or things no waited and asked him to make a pree. On cross-examination, Trommer said t at Molineux had sa d nothing to him about evanide of mercury or any other cyanide. Trommer's firm did not have any cyanide of mercury, and he didn't sell any to Wolineux. He added that he had never heard of Molineux from the day he called on him to the day of his arrest; that Molineux had not purchased anything from him. thing from him.

POISON DR. WITTHAUS FOUND IN BARNET'S BODY. And then came Dr. Witthaus. Dr. Witthaus testified that he as a chemist and toxicologist and a eacher. He said that he was a professor in Cornel University and in the University of Vermont. He menti ned famous cases in which he had testified. Among them was the Carlyle Harris case, the case of Dr. Buchanan, the Fleming ase, a dothe Meyer case. He had made an analysit of the contents of a box of powder said to have been found in Barnet's room. Then followed a repetition of the fight between the prosecution and the defense that occupied hal assess in a week ago when the Recorder let in all the Barnet evidence. This fight was just as flercely contested, and the Recorder sided with the prosecution.

Dr. Witthaus's test mony was of very great interest. He described in detail all the processes that he had used to accomplish the results he testified to. The result of the three analyses of the contents of the box showed the contents to be in one case 46.88 per cent, and in the third 47.18 per cent. Altozether, he found 12.73 grains of evanide of mercury out of a total of the contents of 231.35 grains. The ingredients outside of the eyanide of mercury were those to be found in the patent medicine with which the eyanide was mixed.

Dr. Witthaus testified that he attended the And then came Dr. Witthaus. Dr. Witthaus

with which the cyanide was mixed.

Dr. Witthaus testified that he attended the autopsy on the body of H. C. Barnett and took autopsy on the boay of H. C. Barnett and took away from the autopsy the intestines, the liver, brain, stomach, heart and kidneys. In the liver be found mercury calculated as a eyanide to the amount of .38 of a grain by one process, and .43 of a grain by another process. So he testified that he tound, all told process, and 43 of a grain by another process. So he testified that he found, all told 4 of a grain of mercury in the organ. In the kidneys he found 13 of a grain. He analyzed all the other organs, but got no traces of the poison. Altogether, he said, he discovere! in the parts of the body of Barnet that he took 7 of a grain of mercury. He discovered traces of Prussian blue which indicated the presence of cyanide, and so he said he felt justified in saying that he actually discovered a small quantity of cyanide of mercury; but there was not enough to enable him to discover the quantity of cyanogen.

GETS AT LAST TO THE ADAMS CASE.

It was late in the afternoon when the Adams case was reached by Dr. Witthaus. He identified the poison bottle, and said it differed from a bromo-seltzer bottle in shape and general appearance. It was an ordinary blue bottle, such as is used in drug stores. He made three analyses of the contents of the bottle and each time got a different result. The first analysis was of powder scraped from around the neck of the bottle. That contained 42.15 per cent. of mercuric evanide. The second analysis was a powder taken from the bottom of the bottle and it showed 8.04 per cent. of mercuric eyanide. The third analysis was of the powder after it had been all thoroughly mixed by the doctor: that showed 11.73 per cent. These three results indicated. Dr. Witthaus said, that there was a larger proportion of the poison at the top of the bottle, and he could not, therefore, estimate how much there was in the whole bottle. He was about to testify as to the result of his analysis of the scuff he found in the glass from which Mrs. Adams drank, when the question was raised as to whether or not what he had analyzed was actually from that glass. The Recorder said he wished more testimony on that point and the case adjourned until this morning at half past ten. Cornish and Mrs. Rogers will both go on the stand to testify about the glass. GETS AT LAST TO THE ADAMS CASE.

The Moana's Passengers Barred Out Because of the Plague.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11.-The steamship Moana, from the Orient via Samoa and Honolulu, arrived here to day, and after an inspection by the Federal quarantine officers, was allowed to dock. The Moana had four cabin and five steerage passengers bound from Australia to Honolulu. She intended to dock there but upon her entrance to the harbor Dr. Day, the Honolulu quarantine officer, hoarded the vessel, gave notice of the plague and ordered the vessel, to proceed on her way. Dr. Day told the ship's officers that eighteen victims of the plague had died up to that date, Jan. 5. All the houses in Honolulu where the plague victims lived have been destroyed by fire.

MORE AND MORE FIRES.

An Increase of 1.154 Last Year-This Month a Disastrons One. The annual report of Fire Marshal Peter Seerey shows that there were 1.154 more fires in this city in 1800 than there were in the previous year. The number for last year was 5,393. Of these twenty-nine were of suspicious origin, and the Fire Marshal's office made investigations which led to the arrest of suspected persons. Five convictions were obtained and two cases are still pending.

The number of fires so far this month is greater by forty-three than for the same period last year. In the first eight days of this month thore were 201 fires, attended by a loss of eight. ist year. In the first eight days of this month here were 201 fires, attended by a loss of eight

FUGITIVE WOMAN ARRESTED.

\$2,500 of Mr. Zipperer's Money. CHICAGO, Jan. 11 .- Mrs. Frances Zipperer of

Boyd, Wis., and a woman known as "Sister Edmond!," recently an inmate of a convent near Manitowoc, were arrested convent near Manitowoc, were arrested in Evanston this afternoon by Sheriff Lohrmann of Manitowoc and taken back to Wisconsin on a requisition. Mrs. Zipperer's husband, a farmer, charges the two women with the theft of a certificate of deposit of \$2,575 which he had left with his wife on Jan. I. Mrs. Zipperer and the Sister, a tew days later, left secretry. At the same time the certificate disappeared. It was soon found that it was cashed by Mrs. Zipperer at a local bank.

As the chances are very much more than favorable for filling your Hotel or Boarding House with desirable patrons if you place your advertising in THE SUN'S columns.—Adv.

FATHER M'GLYNN BURIED. TWO HUNDRED PRIESTS CHANT THE

Thousands of Men and Women Stand Hours in the Street Hoping to Gain Entrance to the Church-Mgr. Mooney's Eulogy Single Taxers Hold Memorial Meeting. Amid the tears of a congregation that

crowded St. Stephen's Church in East Twenty. eighth street to the doors the last honors were paid to the Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn yesterday morning and his body was carried out of the church where he had ministered for more than twenty years to be interred in Calvary Centetery. It is long since so great a number of persons has attended in this city any funeral of a private citizen, and from daybreak thousands of men and women, many of them the dead priest's old parishioners, stood patient and shivering in the open street in the hope of gaining admission to the services, and when that hope was disappointed by the word that no more could be admitted to the overrowded edifice, they still waited to pay the tribute of a bent head or a lifted hat as the ody was carried to the hearse.

By 7 o'clock the people began to gather in front of the church where Father McGlynn's body had rested during the night. The doors were not to be opened until 9:15, but the crowd had increased so swiftly that police reserves from several precincts were sent out under command of Inspector Harley and Capt. Deaney, and they lined the sidewalks along Twenty-eighth street, between Third and Lexington avenues, trying to keep a clear pathway. Persons having tickets of admission got in the Twenty-ninth street side and the church filled up while the quiet thousands on the outside waited and hoped and asked eager, whispered questions of any one who they thought might be able to tell them when they could get into he church. Many kinds of people were in that crowd: men in high hats and silk-lined coats with the collars turned up around their ears and women with faded and tattered shawls around their shaking shoulders. The majority of the people were of the laboring classes, among whom Father McGlynn worked so long and so intimately.

With the opening of the doors, the crowd surged forward, giving the police work for all hands. It seemed a very short time before the advance stopped solidly and the information ame back that there was no more room inside. Not only was every seat taken, but the rear isles and passages were solidly packed. The church was decorated in the solemnity of dead, black, shrouding the organ loft, galleries and chancel. In a plain black coffin at the chancel rail the dead priest lay in the robes of his riesthood, with the beretta on his head, and with stole, chasuble and alb. Near him, rose in a glory of white bloom a cross of flowers, and eside it was a great floral heart. Both of these ore Gaelic inscriptions. There were no other

flowers in the church. Two hundred priests from all over this ocese and from many churches outside filed in, preceded by an acolyte bearing a draped cross, and two others carrying tapers wound with crape. The priests thronged the spaces in front of the altar, where chairs had been set for them. Before the services began many of those in the church came forward to look once more on the face of the dead man. It was 9:30 when the services began. The office of the dead was chanted by the priests in the sanctuary, led by Father Thomas Mc-Laughlin and Father Thomas F. O'Connor. Lessons were read by Bishop Farley, the Rev. Michael J. Henry of the Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary, and the Rev. Dr. James T. Curran of Peckskill. Low mass of requiem was elebrated by the Rev. Charles McCready. Mgr. Mooney, Vicar General, delivered the oration,

in the course of which he said: "The expressions of regard and regret both from pen and tongue that have been called forth by the closing scene at which we are assisting would be ample reason not to obtrude upon its solemnity any words of mine. At least they make extended eulogy superfluous. The touching coincidence that this scene is being enacted in the hallowed place where his presence was for so long dominating, his influence so potent, his words so sweet, makes it eminently fitting that Father McGlynn's mor-tal remains should not be borne through its portals without a final, though inadequate tribute to his memory. Consecrated in his infancy by the Celtic faith of a Celtic mother to God's holy priesthood, he was faithful through the three-score years of his existence to its supreme claim upon the ideals of his

through the three-score years of his existence to its supreme claim upon the ideals of his mind and heart.

"Coming back to his native land with the mantle of the priesthood upon the shoulders of his stalwart young manhood, he began to verify the predictions of the masters and companions of his college days in Rome. His zeal and charity even in the early days made him familiar with every phase of missionary work in the grant city of his birth, and led him to fulfill even to the last, every duty of a priest's life. Having become a pastor, it was but to make a fuller manifestation of his great and varied gifts, but when the splendid gift of oratory, gided and refined by culture and experience, made itself felt, it still did not preclude long and patient hours in the drudgery of the confessional or his faithful performance of all the duties of his priestly office. When one who has been so prominent and so forceful a factor in the concerns of Catholic life, one of that chosen priesthood, has gone out from among us, is it any wonder that Catholic hearts should be touched and the wellsprings of Catholic sympathy burst forth? When the bond of years is finally snapped there must perforce be grief and sadness with the breaking. That is why to-day you crowd this temple in which there is so much to remind you of him who is gone; why you kneel around his bler to whisher the fervent prayer which Holv Mother Church itself puts upon your lips, and with which she has already speeded him, Father Edward McGlynn, to his heavenly home.

"Eternal rest give unto him, oh Lord, and let perpetual light she his upon him."

Archbishop Corrigan then pronounced the final absolution, while the priests, each holding a lighted candle rose and stood near, the congregation also rising. As the coffin was

final absolution, while the priests, each hold-ing a lighted candle, rose and stood near, the congregation also rising. As the coffin was borne out sounds of grief could be plainly heard in the pauses of the music. The choir sang "Nearer My God to Thee" and "Lead Kindly Light." The bearers were from the Holy Name Society and the Knights of Colum-tics. These were present in the church a dele-

Kindly Light." The bearers were from the Holy Name Society and the Knights of Columbus. There were present in the church a delegation of sixy letter carriers in uniform and delegations from the Knights of Columbus, the Anti-Poverty League, the Holy Name Society, the Manhattan Single Tax Club and many other organizations. As the coffin was borne out a murmur ran through the crowd which had been steadily increasing and the men uncovered.

The funeral procession went across the Thirty-fourth street ferry to Caivary Cemetery where the interment was by the side of the dead priest's brother, George W. McGlynn. At the grave the Rev. Father Colton, pastor of St. Stephens, made the prayer. The Benedicing was chanted by Fathers McLaughlin and O'Connor and the last prayers were said by Father McCready. Many persons went to the cemetery on the troiley cars and the women remained to beg a spray of flowers from the floral tributes that covered the grave. Among the religious orders represented at the funeral were the Carmelite, Capuchin, Dominican, Paulist, Jesuit, Augustinian and Franciscan fathers.

The Manhattan Single Tax Club held a meet-

Paulist, Jesuit, Augustinian and Franciscan fathers.

The Manhattan Single Tax Club held a meeting in memory of Dr. McGlynn in the big hall at Cooper Union last night, and in spite of the heavy rain almost every seat in the place was filled. Many women were present, some of whom were old parishioners of Dr. McGlynn from St. Stephen's, who followed him into the Anti-Poverty movement.

W. D. Cracken, tresident of the club, presided and the speakers were Prof. Charles Sprague Smith, Richard F. George and Henry George, sons of the late Henry George, Father Ducey, Tom L. Johnson and John T. Crosby, Richard F. George, who is a sculptor, sail he would make Father Ducey, Tom L. Johnson and John T. Crosby. Richard F. George, who is a sculptor, sail he would make an efficy of the dead priest and that the work would be the sweetest of his life. Henry George spoke of Dr. McGlynn as a priest of the people, and declared that when he died his elothing was too poor to give away, that the earpet on his study was patched and ragged, and that the very bed he died in was too short to lay his body out straight upon.

Mr. Crosby said that the church in the funeral services, had set the seal of approval on the doctrines of Henry George. He declared that Dr. McGlynn had never recanted his doctrines and that the Pope had accepted their truth when thoy were explained to him. He spoke of the Fope as "that grand old man."

"In the face of excommunication," he said, "Dr. McGlynn went on doing his duty, saying that no power could excommunicate him from the powers of right. In those services to-day the Church has declared he was worthy of Paradise. I do not blame the officers of the Church who acted against him. Had I been in the same position, perhaps I should have done the same. Still you can't blame us if we love some people more than we do others."

"Want" advertisements for THE Sun may be left at any American District or Postal Telegraph Messenger office. Charges the same as at THE Sun office,—Adv.

MR. SWANSTROM ON EDUCATION.

He Tells the Governor That Any of the Bills at Albany Will Make Matters Worse Here. The presentation of the bills at Albany which have as their object a change of the school system of this city has drawn out a letter of protest directed to the Governor from J. Edwards Swanstrom, a former President of the Brooklyn School Board and for a short time President of the Board of Education. Mr. Swanstrom is still a member of both the Brooklyn board and the central board. His letter to the Governor was sent on Wednesday. Copies of were given out by Mr. Swanstrom yesterday.

In his letter he says:
'The many deficiencies of the public school rganization and administration in the city of New York have led to a formidable movement for a radical improvement of the existing system of popular education. Numerous bills designed to accomplish this purpose have recently been brought forward for the purpose of being introduced in the Legislature. Most of these appear to be crude and unscientific and show upon their face that their authors have but a limited conception of the school needs of the city of New York. I venture to predict that if any of these latter measures are permitted to become a law the effect will be to upset things worse than they are at present.

What is needed is legislation which will place the common schools of the city of New York under a single, common-sense and practicable system. If it is in order, I would suggest the appointment of a special educaional commission, to frame a proper and adequate measure for the government and administration of the public schools of Greater New York. Such a commission could consider the various bills proposed, hold public sessions if necessary, and invite plans and suggestions from teachers, school superintendents and other educational experts. By this means a model system might be evolved, or at least a model system might be evolved, or at least a system, which, if not ideal, would nevertheless have the indorsement of experienced educators. Emergency legislation may perhaps be necessary to remedy the more crying evils of the present system, but in order to prevent a recurrence of these evils, and to confer a lasting benefit upon the schools, a modern, scientifically ordered system, constructed upon permanent lines, should be established under the guliance of strong, wise and conservative men."

After pointing out the lack of harmony be-

After pointing out the lack of harmony between the different boards, and other defects, Mr. Swanstrom complains of the treatment accorded to the school officials by other city authorities. In one place he says:

"The other day the spectacle was presented by one of the city officials invading with a picked force the Department of Education (a branch of the State for the purpose of seizing the books of that department. Strange as it may seem, the school authorities stood supinely by watching this flagrant infraction of their rights without a word of protest, apparently not knowing what their rights in the premises were, or, if they knew, not daring to maintain them."

Mr. Swanstrom closes his letter with an ap-

maintain them."

Mr. Swanstrom closes his letter with an appeal to the Governor to aid in changing the method of appointment. He says that appointments, although nominally made by the Mayor now, are in reality traceable to political machines. He advises against a paid commission, and suggests that possibly the appointive power might be lodged in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, or with the Changellor of the University to be appointed under the new unification scheme.

Comptroller Coler upon his return from Albany, where he went to urge the passage of his belief to settle the salary muddle, said yesterday that, the prospects were that the measure that the prospects were that the measure would be put through immediately and that there would be practically no opposition to his

MORLE'S ACCOUNTS CHALLENGED.

United States District Attorney Says That He Retained Naturalization Fees. United States District Attorney George H. Pettit of Brooklyn said last night that had begun an investigation of the counts of Major Richard P. Morle, chief clerk of the United States District Court. with reference to the fees received for naturalization certificates. Major Morle is also one of the United States Commissioners for the Eastern District of New York. Congress passed a law in March, 1898, providing that all erks of courts in the United States should pay over at the times and in e manner prescribed by law all fees demoluments, including fees for naturaliza-n papers, after the amounts of compensa-n they were entitled to had been deducted. March I last Judge Themas designated Ma-March 1 last Judge Thomas design the pur-Morle as a special commissioner for the pur-Morle as a special commissioner for the purose of attending to naturalization cases. Mr ettit says that Major Morle received \$2.50 for

own fee, the balance being turned over to the Government in total figures, so that the Government inspectors were unable to know how many certificates had been issued or how the fees were divided.

Mr. Pettit said that Major Morle admit ed that 3,633 persons were naturalized between Jan. I and Aug. 8, 1889, and at \$2.50 each this would made a total of \$9.08.50 Of this amount the District Attorney says Major Morie retained as his own emolument, \$4.177.35, and turned over to the Government \$4.904.55. This, Mr. Pettit says, was in violation of the law, as according to the Revised Statutes Maj. Morle was not entitled to extra compensation. compensation.
"I feel that there is room for an investiga-tion," Mr. Pettit said last night, but Major Morle says that his retention of the fees is a

private matter.

Major Morle was indignant when he heard what the District Attorney had said. "He is making the charges." said Major Morle. "He will have to prove them and he will have an opportunity to do so."

COP HAD THE LAUGH ON HESS. But It Didn't Last Long-Got Out of One

Scrape and Into Another. Commissioner Hess left the judgment seat while trying "cases" yesterday, and turned witness against Broadway Policeman Pantzer, whom he had seen talking for fifteen minutes a long way off his post. The Commissioner "held the watch" on him the while. Pantzer listened unmoved to the recital of his conduct and then remarked that it was his dinner hour and he was on his own time. His roundsman admitted that this was so, and Mr. Hess returned to his seat crestfailen. But Pantzer laughed too early. Before the smile had left his face, the roundsman had him up on a charge of being off post mearly three hours that very atternoon, and, despite Pantzer's excuses, the fact was fastened upon him. This time it was Pantzer's turn to look crestfailen. Mr. Hess will be his judge. Patrolman James Doyle of the Central Park squad pleaded guilty to the charge of breaking in the door of the house at 15 West Ninety-eighth street and was fined ten days' pay. He justified himself by saying that he was seeking evidence against his wife and was acting under legal advice. Mr. Hess told the owner of the broken door that he could recover the value of it at civil suit. was on his own time. His roundsman admitted

BIG DRY DOCK LEAKING AGAIN, Condition.

Timber dry dock No. 3, the newest and biggest one in the Navy Yard in Brooklyn. it is said, has begun to show signs of weakness. Earth at the sides is sinking and sand and water are making their way between the timbers, into the basin. The dry dock has never been in a perfect con-dition. None of the officials at the Navy Yard will say that the dry dock is in a serious condi-tion. The battleship Massachusetts is to be floated into it next Monday.

Interlineations in Frederick A. Schroeder'

When the will of former Mayor Frederick A. Schroeder of Brooklyn was filed it was discovered that he had made a number of interlineations with lead pencil. Frank D. Arguimbau, a son-in-law, and a witness to the execution of the will, presented an affidavit that the interthe will, presented an amidavit that the inter-lineations were made subsequent to the time Mr. Schroeder had signed the document. Mr. Arguimbau avers that he believes the changes were caused by the death of the testator's daughter. Mrs. Mary J. Anderson, three weeks before the death of the testator. The will was a limitted to probate by Surrogate Abbott in Brooklyn yesterday without the interlinea-tions.

Chairman Mazet of the Assembly Investigating Committee said yesterday that the committee's report was not finished, and that it would be discussed at a meeting of the com-nittee to be held on Saturday at his office. It may be made to the Assembly on Monday night, but this is not at all certain. Some changes are being made in the draft now, and others will be suggested on Saturday.

BOARD AND ACCOMMODATION AS AT HOME Is difficult to find in a large city. Such places, though, are to be found advertised in THE SUN.—Adv.

STERN REBUKE TO A JURY. IT SIMPLY WOULD NOT CONVICT IN

A CLEAR EXCISE CASE. Probably Thinking "There Are Others" -Judge Cowing Orders the Whole Panel Discharged-Juror Who Says the Court Insulted the Jury Forcibly Silenced. Judge Cowing's rebuke to a jury in the General Sessions for acquitting a defendant yesterday when the evidence warranted a conviction prompted a juror to rise in his seat and say: "Judge, I think you have insulted us all." The juryman was forcibly made to take his

The defendant was Samuel Semachowitz a saloonkeeper of 50 Delancey street. He is one of a number of saloonkeepers indicted for violating the Excise law who have been tried lately and almost uniformly acquitted. Police-men had testified that twenty-three men and women were in Semachowitz's saloon on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 10, 1898, sitting around tables drinking beer and other liquors. Policeman Higgins testified that he tasted the contents of one of a trayful of glasses Semachowitz carried, that there was beer in the glass and that he saw the beer delivered to a customer and paid for. The defendant admitted that he had not a hotel license and offered no evidence in rebuttal, but the jury without leaving the jury-box rendered a verdict of not guilty. Judge Cowing turned to the Assistant

District Attorney and said: "Mr. District Attorney, I want to stop right here. There is no use trying these cases with this kind of jury. This was as clear a case of guilt as was ever tried in a court. There was not any more question of the defendant's being guilty than there is of my sitting in this chair. It is a farce to bring these cases before us and it is making a farce of criminal justice. Therefore I see no use in trying any more of these excise cases before this panel of jurors. You had better get another panel of jurors. See if you can get a panel in the county of New York to say that a man is guilty when proven so. Let it be put upon the record that the reason the Court refuses to proceed before this panel of jurors with these cases is that a case has been tried here this morning without contradiction in the evidence which clearly established the defendant's guilt on clearly conceded evidence that the defendant violated the law, and yet the jury acquitted."

The prisoner's counsel interposed to say that the credibility of the police was questioned.

"Have you any doubt that the defendant is here. There is no use trying these cases with

"Have you any doubt that the defendant is guilty?" asked Judge Cowing.
"I have," responded the lawyer.
"Well, I have not," said Judge Cowing.
Here Juror Julius Rosenfeldt rose from his ceat and said.

eat and said:
"Judge, I think you have insulted all of us."
"Mr. Juryman, take your seat," said the
Judge sharply. "I don't want to hear anything
trom you."

Trom you."

The juryman sat down and got up again as if to remonstrate, but a court officer forced him to take his seat. As there were none but excise cases on yesterday's calendar Judge Cowing adjourned court for all day.

MILITARY MEN FAIL TO PASS.

Col. Hendrie and Other Officers of Connecticut's Guard Not Up to the Standard.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 11.-The order of Adjt.-Gen. Van Keuren issued yesterday giving the result of the recent examinations of the officers of the National Guard of the State for commissions has made a sensation in military circles. Military men say it is a shake-up such as has not occurred before for many years. It is very evident that the standard of the National Guard in this State is to be raised as regards the field and staff officers, with the hope of thus increasing the efficiency of the entire organization. The examining board consisted of Brig.-Gen. Russell Frost. commanding the State brigade: Col. William Cone, retired: State brigade: Col. William Cone, retired:
Major Gilbert L. Fitch, Fourth Regiment, and
Commander Edwin W. Raynolds of the Naval
Battalion. In the Fourth Regiment Col. Charles
W. Hendrie of Stamford lailed to ross. Three
majors in the brigade also failed—Major Henry
S. Dorsey and Major William H. Hamilton of
the Third Regiment and Major William
Houlthan of the Fourth. Col. Hendrie and
Major Dorsey and Major Hamilton are recommended for another examination to be held on
Jan. 25, but Major Houlthan of this city is discharged from the military service of the State.
Haif a dozen other regimental and naval battalion officers failed to pass, but most of them
have been recommended for reëxamination.
Col. Hendrie is the senior Colonel of the
brigade, but the order of the Adjutant-General,
it is said in military circles, takes away his
chances of ever becoming the commander of is said in military circles, takes away his nances of ever becoming the commander of the State brigade.

DUMPED REFUSE IN THE CHANNEL.

A jury in the United States Circuit Court yesterday found Albert Randall, captain of the tugboat F. M. Brown. and Cornelius Nelson.

master of the self-dumping scow No. 39, owned
by Brown & Fleming, guilty of dumping refuse
in the channels of New York Harbor. There
was a recommendation to merey, and Judge
Thomas intimated that he would impose but a
small fine on the men. Their defence was that tugboat F. M. Brown, and Cornelius Nelson. small flue on the men. Their defence was that a heavy sea had caused the scow to careen until part of her cargo was lost overboard. Lieutenant-Commander John C. Fremont, U.

S. N., Supervisor of the Harbor, said that the case was a flagrant one, as about sixty caroads offeellar dirt were dumped in the East River off Fortieth street early on the morning of Aug-20 last. "Between Aug. 27, 1898, and Dec. 5, 1890," "Between Aug. 27, 1898, and Dec. 5, 1890," "Between Aug. 27, 1898, and Dec. 5, 1899,"
Lieut. Frement reports, "325 self-dumping
scows returned from the mudbuoy off Sandy
Hook with a total of 430 pockets partially
loaded. Some excuse or other was made that
the machinery was out of order, but the fact
remained that when the scows returned to
their plers the three bockets of each were
empty. A total of 43,0% cubic vards of refuse
material had been got rid of in the harbor. At
that rate the channel of the harbor would be
obliterated in the course of time and the many
millons spent by the Government would really
be so much money wasted."

Conrad Kniering and George Spalekhaver (Knjering & Spalckhaver), manufacturers and dealers in plumbers' supplies at 170 Grand street, made an assignment yesterday to

Frederic W. Grau. B. Schwartz, wholesale dealer in leaf tobacco B. Schwartz, wholesale dealer in leaf tobacco at 205 Pearl street, has closed up his place of business and creditors were trying to learn yesterday what has become of his assets. Einstein & Townsend put in a writ of replevin to the Sheriff in favor of Julius Lichtenstein for \$1,875, but the tobacco called for in the writ was not found. It was said Mr. Schwartz had sold it to an uptown dealer.

Heavy Shipments of Copper to Russia. HOUGHTON, Mich., Jan. 11 .- The Calumet

and Heela mine is shipping large consignments of copper overland to Russia by way of San Francisco, Nagasaki and Port Arthur. China. The expense of overland shipment is heavy, and the despatch with which the order is being filled leads to the presumption that the copper is destined for pressing needs in naval and army saultment. army equipment.

Modern Plumbing.

The best examples of Modern Plumbing are exhibited in our warerooms, and all who are building or making alterations should see them.

THE J. L. MOTT IRON WORKS, 84-90 Beekman St.,

Established 1828.

Health at Home!

MAN BLOWN THROUGH A WALL. Steam Pipe Explosion at Hackensac

HACKENSACK, N. J., Jan. 11 .- A 16-inch team pipe at the plant of the Gas and Electric Company of Bergen county exploded this afternoon injuring three persons. Maning Bilby of Newark, a steam fitter, went to work this morning to connect the boilers with a new engine which had just been put in. He was busy at a flange at a partition and ordered steam turned on. In an instant there was an explosion and Bilby was blown through the wall. Chief Engineer Jones was beside the old engine when the shock came and noticing a snap in the machinery he saw that the engine was "running away." The throttle valve had been cracked by the extra force upon it. Jones shut off the steam, then he hurried to the door connecting with the boiler room where the explosion occurred. When the door was opened steam burst through and before Jones could jump back his face was scalded.

The hole in the wall made by the explosion

was about twelve by nine feet. The cause of the accident is supposed to have been a defect in the pipe connecting with the new engine which was to supply electricity to Englewood. Rutherford, Ridgewood, Leonia, Hasbrouck Heights, and a number of other villages in the county supplied by the Hackensack plant. Assistant Superintendent Lawton found Bilby nearly one hundred and flfty feet from the spot where he was blown through the twelve-inch brick wall. The injured man was immediately carried into the building, and an ambulance conveyed him to the Hackensack Hospital. He was terribly scalled on the face, neck and hands. He was unconscious and has been unable to speak since. Dr. St. John, who was called, says that there is very little hope of his recovery. August Metzler, a firman in the electric department, who was in front of one of the new boilers immediately under Bilby, was thrown some distance by the explosion, but was more frightened than hurt. Jones although his face was turned, remained on duty and directed the work of repair, as the entire district supplied with electric lights by the company was cut off, and business houses dependent upon the plant for power were obliged to shut down. This included the newspaper offices, and the Record was unable to issue its daily edition. A son of Bilby was killed in an explosion in Pittsburg a few weeks ago. county supplied by the Hackensack plant. Asago.

GIRES SCAMPER FROM A FIRE.

Many Firms Losers From Flames and Wate in a Grand Street Building.

Two alarms called the Fire Department to the e-story, L-shaped building at 215 and 217 Grand street and 97 Elizabeth street vesterday afternoon. The fire started in the rooms of Julius Schwartz, a manufacturer of waists, the top floor. There were twenty girls in the room when the fire was discovered, but they managed to get out safely after considerable excitement. The fire destroyed all the stock in the two top floors of the building and dam-aged the building considerably. All the other tenants of the building suffered loss from

tenants of the building suffered loss from water.

The police estimate of the loss is as follows: Julius Schwartz, \$10,000; Schlesbuger, Rosenthal & Co., candy, first floor, \$2,000; Manhattan Chemical Company, first floor, \$2,000; Fultan Sign Painters, second floor, \$1,500; Rosenska Seydell, printer, third floor, \$2,000; American New System Carbonating and Dispensing Apparatus Company, fourth floor, \$2,000; Henry Smith, rubber stamps, fourth floor, \$2,000; Julyon Lasel Company, third floor, \$2,000; Julyon Lasel Company, third floor, \$2,000; Julyon Easel Company, third floor, \$2,000; Julyon Easel Company, third floor, \$3,000; F. D. Jackson, manufacturer of paper boxes, third floor, \$1,500; I. Blumberg, fourth floor, \$1,500; H. D. Bartie, saloon, ground floor on Elizabeth street, \$500, All are insured.

ground hoor on Enzageth acted, to his insured.

During the early part of the fire Chief Croker's new searchlight was used. No verdict was given by the firemen as to its success or failure, but the use of it was discontinued after about ten minutes. The cars of the Fourth avenue and Second avenue lines were blocked for nearly an hour.

SAYS HE WAS KIDNAPPED.

Boy Found in Georgia Who Declared He Was Stolen From New York.

Augusta, Ga. Jan. 11.-Louis Tolghman passed through here to-night on his way to New York accompanied by his father, who found him at Tennile, a small town several miles from here, on Wednesday. He says that he was kidnapped from New York nearly two years ago. His story is:

Years ago. His story is:

"I am twelve years old and my home is in New York. I was stolen from New York twenty-one months ago by a man named Isaac Fisch and brought to Tennile. I stayed with Fisch until about three months ago, but I had to leave because he treated meso badly. About three months ago, I went to stay with Mrs. Brown in Tennile. She was serry for me and let me live with her.

"I don't know why Fisch stole me and I don't remember now how he got me to go off with him. I know he took me round with him in New York and when we left I didn't know he was stealing me. was stealing me.
"I don't know how my people found out tha

REPORTED CAPTURE OF GRUBER MEN Austin Said to Have Got 9 Out of 13 Dele-

gates to the County Committee.

It was announced yesterday by the friends of George C. Austin that he had captured nine of the thirteen members of the delegation to the thirteen members of the delegation to the Twenty-first Assembly district, and that two others were lukewarm in their adherence to Col. Gruber, the their adherence to Col. Gruber, the leader, to capture whose political scalp Mr. Austin has set out. Mr. Austin's friends said that Col. Gruber was not aware of the defection from him and that he did not believe he had lost control of the delegation. The test of strength would come, they said, when the delegation met to nominate a candidate for membership in the Committee on Election Officers of the County Committee, which it is expected will be appointed by President Quigg at the January meeting of the committee on Thursday of next week.

New York Exchange for Women's Work. The annual meeting of the New York Exchange for Women's Work was held yesterday afternoon in their new house, 334 Madison avenue. The President, Mrs. William G. Choate, said in her address that while conditional gifts were always welcomed by the ditional gifts were always welcomed by the exchange, the most urgent need, in order that the more comprehensive work planned for the coming year may be carried out, is the complete ownership of their house and the addition of two lunch rooms. The Treasurer's reportship was that \$49,193,29 has been turned over to consignors this year, an excess of \$3,070,65 over the corresponding figures for hear year.

Berside Association Needs Funds.

Miriam Sutro Price of 317 West Eightieth street, chairman of the Riverside Association, the Nineteenth Assembly district organization of the League for Political Education, has issued an appeal for aid to carry on the educational and social work among the poorer chiltional and social work among the poorer chil-dren of the district. The association has a kindergarten, a library, baths, a small gym-nasium, and clubs for working girls and boys. For the winter months indoor recreation and instruction are needed. The association asks residents of the upper part of the district to help the work by becoming members at \$5 a years at he giving smaller subscriptions. ear or by giving smaller subscriptions.

Transplanted Marylanders Dine. The Maryland Society of the City of New ork held its first annual dinner last night at the Hotel Flouret, Eighteenth street and Fifth

avenue. William Woodward Baldwin, the President of the society, presided. Speeches were made by Henry R. Towne, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Society; James Bayard Dillworth, President of the Delaware Society; the Rev. Dr. Steel, Assist-ant Rector of Trinity Church, and others, More than three hundred members of the society and their friends were present.

John Macomber Not a Highwayman

John Macomber of 305 Miller avenue, who was arrested on suspicion of being one of the was arrested on suspicion of being one of the three highwaymen who assaulted and robbed Herbert R Asten of 38. Bradford street on New Year's night, was honorably discharged by Magistrate Worth in the Gates Avenue Court in Brooklyn yesterday. He had no difficulty in establishing an alibi. His arrest resulted from his resemblance to a picture in the rogues' gallety. rogues' gallery.

Park Commissioner Brower of Brooklyn has

notified all the laborers in his department that receive less than \$2 a day that their wages hereafter would be paid at that rate. About 200 men are affected by the change.

BEST& C

"Teo-In Shoe"-One Mother's Experience.

"The Toe In Shoes are a wonderful invention. I wish all little "Toe In" children could have them."

Extract from one of many letters showing the satisfaction this shoe gives-nothing unsightly, looks like any other shoe, and speedily corrects a most undesirable habit.

(\$2.00 to \$3.5), according to size.)

We also have special shoes to prevent or cure "Bow-Legs", "Flat-Foot", Weak Ankles, etc .- equally effective and satisfactory.

Besides the largest possible variety of regular styles and sizes, you are here continually finding useful and attractive Specialties in every line for children that no one else thinks of keeping-all at moderate prices.

60-62 West 23d St.

PARKHURST IN ESSEX MARKET.

Came to Hear the Gamblers Examined but the Case Was Postponed.

Dr. Parkhurst appeared in the Essex Market police court yesterday when the ten men charged with conducting gambling games in the rooms over the saloon of Dennis J. Sullivan at 241 Bowery were arraigned for ex-

amination. The courtroom was crowded when the case was called and Central Office detectives were sprinkled in the audience. Dr. Parkhurst entered Magistrate Flammer's private room shortly before the case was called He was accompanied by Superintendent Burr, who carried out the details of the raid, and by three Parkhurst Society agents. What was said in

Parkhurst Society agents. What was said in the room did not come out. Lawyer Emanuel Friend appeared for the prisoners and at his request the hearing was adjourned until next Thursday.

Dr. Parkhurst sat beside the Magistrate when the motion was made and had evidently visited the court to hear the testimony. He declared afterward that he was not interested in any crusade against vice on the East side.

"The East side is no different from the West side or any other side," he said to a SUN reporter.

porter.

There was a panic last night on the Bowery when the news got out that Dr. Parkhurst had been seen in Essex street. Extra guards were set around the various disorderly resorts.

FOREIGN MISSION . CONFERENCE. Rev. Dr. Brown Says That More Than

2,000 De'egates Will Be Present. The Committee of Arrangements for the Ecumenical Conference of Foreign Missions, which will convene at Carnegie Hall for ten days in April, met last night in Assembly Hall, 156 Fifth avenue, Seth Low presided and declared that "the great temporary prosperity we are enjoying at the close of the Mineteenth Century should make us think of helping the heathen." Speeches were made by the Rev. J. P. Gracey, President of the International Missionary Union, and the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington, Pastor of Grace Church.

the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington, Pastor of Grace Church.

The Rev. Dr. Arthur J. Brown, chairman of the Committee on Hospitality, said that more than two thousand delegates will be present at the Conference. They will come from all parts of the world. Over one thousand five hundred of them will come from this country and Canada, he said, and the remainder from Europe. Asia and Africa. Charles M. Jesup Chairman of the Finance Committee, declared that the conference would cost at least \$40,000, and that so far but \$6,000 had been raised. A notice was ordered sent to the pastor of every church in the city and collections will be taken for the fund.

ANOTHER LOTTERY SWINDLE.

It Is Supposed to Be Backed by the Dominie

Sefior Emilio C. Joubert, Consul-General of the Dominican Republic in this city, received a letter yesterday from the Secretary of State at Santo Domingo, exposing a swindle which has been in operation in this and various other cities of the United States, Cuba and Puerto Rioco for the past two or three months. The flooded these places with tickets of the Santo Domingo Lottery, which ceused to exist six months ago. It is believed that about \$200,000 has been taken from persons anxious to win

ment to use his services to suppredle, and he will place the matter if the authorities at Washington.

AGAINST TWO OF THE HARPERS.

Judgment on Notes of Harper & Bros. for \$20,000 Endorsed by Them. Judgment for \$20,173 was entered yesterday against John W. Harper and James Thorne

Harper, President and Secretary of Harper & Bros., in favor of the Ætna National Bank of Hartford, Conn., on two notes of \$10,000 each made by Harper & Bros. on May 25 last, which notes were endorsed by John W. and James Thorne Harper. The case has no bearing on the general status of the affairs of the house.

LOST THE TASTE

"It is strange how many people will try to invent some cause for their feeling bad, rather than to charge the trouble to some habit they may have good reason to believe is the real

cause. For instance, all the time that we were using coffee on our table I was subject to occasional terrible headaches, and my husband was half sick with nervous troubles. "We felt satisfied that coffee was the cause, but were afraid we wouldn't like Postum Cereal Coffee, and therefore tried in every way to think that something in the food, or some other reason, was the real cause of our

troubles. After eading several articles in regard to the evil effects of coffee drinking, and the merits of Postum Food Coffee, I became convinced of the truth of the statements, and called my husband's attention to them. "He was skeptical on the subject, but to please me, said he would give Postum a trial, so he pro-cured a package and I made it, but the milk we were using was of the klad that produced

little cream, and that did not give us as good a beverage as we found afterwards could be secured with cream. However, in spite of the drawback, we grew to like the Postum Food Coffee, and both of us found ourselves greatly benefited by the change. My head ceased to trouble me entirely, and my husband was practically made over. "We were out of the Postum for a time, and having coffee in the house and feeling so much better, we concluded to try the coffee

again, but in a few days my beadaches came back, so that we became satisfied where the real trouble existed. We used Postum for quite a long time, and still having some coffee in the house, tried coffee again. Imagine our surprise in discovering that we no longer cared for the taste of the ordinary coffee, so the next morning we had a rare treat, in a cup of piping

"Coffee is no longer kept in our house. Our children are very fond of the new kind of toffee'as they call it, and we give them as much as they want to drink, without fearing to injure their health. I find that it enables me o furnish baby with a more abundant supply of milk than I could otherwise do. Postum Cereal Food Coffee has indeed been a great boon to our family." Mrs. Mary Wade, da," brook, O.-Adv.